

writer\* agrees with Winge in relegating to the otherwise extinct family of *Amphictine*. But while *Eupleres* leans more to the Viverrine than to the Herpestine type, it appears to me that *Galidictis* has on the whole more the characters of the Herpestinae. But both genera combine the characters of both of the main subdivisions of the Viverridae. This does not however mean that the two are closely allied, and that one subfamily alone is necessary for the reception of both *Eupleres* and *Galidictis*. The important differences between them are too obvious to need recapitulation here. Nevertheless, Mivart is of opinion that "of all other Viverridae, *Eupleres* comes nearest to the genus *Hemigalidia*." Hitherto it has been impossible to say whether *Galidictis* was or was not a specialised and modern type of Herpestid. I think, however, that the facts brought forward in the present pages are conclusive against the view that *Galidictis* is a further development of either the Herpestine or Viverrine branch of the Viverridae. In the combination of characters which it shows *Galidictis* would seem to be, like *Eupleres* and possibly *Cryptoprocta*, an ancient type of Viverrid. Like those two other Madagascar genera, *Galidictis* is an example of the retention of archaic characters so much shown in the Mascarene fauna.

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November 26, 1907.

G. A. BOULENGER, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

The Secretary exhibited an oil-painting by Mr. W. Walls, R.S.A., of a young female Gorilla recently living in the Society's Gardens.

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The following papers were read:—

1. On some New and Little-known Araneidea. By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

[Received November 27, 1907.]

(Plate L.)

Eleven species of Araneidea are noted, or described and figured, in the following paper: one from Lagos, Portugal; three from Cape Colony, S. Africa; one from Mashonaland, E. Africa; five from the Canary Islands; and one from Old Calabar. Of the

\* Zool. Jahrb., Abth. f. Syst. xiii.

foregoing, seven appear to me to be new to science; while of the remaining four, three seem to be very little known.

A point of considerable interest with respect to some of the above Spiders is that five of them were imported to England in packages of bananas (from the Canary Islands). Importations of this kind are becoming more and more frequent, and it is easy to see how perfect a material bananas furnish as a vehicle for soft-bodied creatures like Spiders.

Fam. THERAPHOSIDÆ.

Subfam. CTENIZINÆ.

Genus PACHYLOMERUS Ausserer.

PACHYLOMERUS ÆDIFICATORIUS Westwood. (Plate L. figs. 1-6.)

*Pachylomerus ædificatorius* Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. iii. pp. 7-15, pl. x. (1840); E. Simon, Actes de la Soc. Linn. de Bordeaux, xlv. (1888).

Through the kindness of Mr. George Nicholson (late of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew) I have received from his nephew, Lieut. J. B. Nicholson, H.M.S. 'Arrogant,' female examples of this Spider and its tubular nest from Lagos, Portugal. From a comparison with Professor Westwood's description and a recollection of the type specimen (a dry one in the Oxford University Museum) I had doubts about the specific identity of the Lagos examples with that specimen. I have, however, since obtained Mons. Simon's kind examination and opinion upon the Lagos Spiders, and he feels no doubt whatever but that they are identical with *P. ædificatorius* Westw. Prof. Westwood's type came from Barbary; it appears to be abundant in West Algeria; and M. Simon tells me it has occurred at Carthagenæ, in Spain.

From what Lieut. Nicholson says it would appear to be not at all rare at Lagos. M. Simon believes that a species described from Spain by the late Dr. Thorell (*Ummideæ picea* Thor.) is the male of this species. The difficulty of deciding on the relationship of isolated examples of the sexes in this group is well known. Naturalists and collectors who may have the chance of being able to work out this point in respect to the present species at Lagos have an opportunity to deserve well of their Arachnological brethren.

I have given (Pl. L. figs. 1-6) some details of the Lagos examples, which I conclude to be hardly adult. There is a point of much interest in respect to the nests sent to me by Lieut. Nicholson; these tubular nests not only have a hinged lid at the upper end (as described and figured by Westwood), but another, of a thinner texture and distinctly hinged, at the lower end also. The use and purpose of this arrangement, which is hitherto without parallel, I believe, in the known history of any described Trapdoor Spider, were not easy to be conceived, especially as I

had at first no opportunity to ascertain whether this lower trap-door led to any other tube or cavity. In reply, however, to questions I have since asked Lieut. Nicholson, I understand that there is a more or less distinct kind of empty chamber, but without any silk lining, at the bottom of the tube. Mons. Simon (*l. c. supra*) does not mention the lower lid. There is here again a chance for a local collector to ascertain with care and patience (such as that shown by the late Mr. Moggridge in his careful study of the Trapdoor Spiders of Southern France) what is the extent of the development and the use of the lower door in the nest of the Lagos Spider. Lieut. Nicholson and a brother officer, Lieut. Walter Stokes, who assisted him, appear to have satisfied themselves that the bottom chamber was not used as a "storehouse." I may add that, in company with the nests of *Pachylomerus*, Lieut. Nicholson found nests (with examples of the Spider) of another Trapdoor species (*Nemesia simonii* Cambridge). These appear to occur on the same spots and to be much mixed up with those of the other Spider. Considerable care therefore would be necessary in conducting the operations and observations necessary to elucidate the respective economy of the two.

Fam. DRASSIDÆ.

Subfam. HEMICLÉINÆ.

Genus PLATYOIDES Cambr.

PLATYOIDES SEPARATA, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 7-12.)

Adult female, length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* and abdomen uniformly flattened; the former is of a dark rather bright yellow-brown colour; the latter on the upper side is of a mouse-coloured black above and on the sides, the underside being of a dull greyish white. The clypeus is almost obsolete. The legs, 4, 2, 1, 3, are not very strong, the three basal joints pale yellow, the rest more or less suffused with yellowish brown; and there is a thin scopula of racquet-shaped hairs on the tarsi and part of the metatarsi of the first pair. The coxal and genual joints of the fourth pair are of moderate length, nearly equal together to that of the femoral joint. The cephalothorax is a little broader than long, and broadest behind, truncated before and somewhat truncate behind.

*Eyes* small, not greatly unequal; the hind-central pair smallest; placed in two transverse rows occupying the greater part of the width of the caput; the anterior row is straight, the posterior longest and has the convexity of its very slight curve directed backwards. The interval between the two central eyes of each row is less than that which separates them from the laterals.

*Falces* strong, tumid in form, divergent and porrected. Fang long, not very strong, regularly curved and tapering. Colour similar to that of the cephalothorax.

*Maxille* long, enlarged at their base, strongly constricted at the middle, enlarged again at their extremity, where they are obliquely truncated on the inner side; colour yellow-brown.

*Labium* nearly as broad as high, with a transverse suture below the middle; the apex rounded; colour of a darker hue than the maxillæ.

*Sternum* of a nearly regular roundish oval; colour yellow tinged with orange.

*Spinners* small, short, and compact. Genital aperture of very distinct and characteristic form.

A single adult female was included among a few other Spiders kindly obtained for me from East London, Cape Colony, S. Africa, by Mr. Richard Hancock, of Hadleigh, Stechford.

PLATYOIDES SIMONII, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 13-17.)

Adult male, length 2 lines.

Though resembling it in general form and other essential characters, the small comparative size of this Spider will distinguish it at once from *P. separata*. The eyes also are more closely grouped together and rather larger.

The *cephalothorax* is pale dull yellow-brown, the normal grooves and indentations indicated by darker lines. The *legs* are pale dull yellowish, the femora, tibiae, and metatarsi suffused with brownish.

The *abdomen*, of a short oval form and dark yellowish-brown hue, has a broad central longitudinal band or area of a pale colour, bearing a longitudinal dark central tapering stripe, with some indistinct lateral sloping or oblique dark lines on each side of its hinder extremity, and representing the normal angular bars or chevrons.

The *palpi* are short; the radial shorter than the cubital joint, with a short obliquely truncated apophysis at its extremity on the inner side. The digital joint is of moderate size and short oval form; the palpal organs well developed and complex, with spiny processes.

*Hab.* Cape Colony, S. Africa; kindly communicated to me through Mr. R. Hancock.

Fam. ZOROPSIDÆ.

Subfam. ZOROPSINÆ.

Genus ZOROPSIS Sim.

? ZOROPSIS RUFIPES Lucas. (Plate L. figs. 18-21.)

*Olios rufipes* Lucas (ad partem).

Adult female, length 6 lines.

*Cephalothorax* rather longer than broad, moderately and uniformly convex above, and broadly truncate in front; lateral marginal impressions at caput scarcely perceptible; colour pale yellow-brown, margins palest, with dark brown marginal line.

On each side is a broad longitudinal brown band, rather tapering forwards, and irregularly dentate along both its margins, which are darker than the rest of the band; the space between these bands is marked with several longitudinal, curved, and straight brown markings. The cephalothorax is clothed thinly with short fine dark hairs.

*Eyes* in two transverse rows; the posterior row considerably longer, curved, the convexity of the curve directed forwards; the anterior row very nearly straight. They are small and do not differ very greatly in size; the fore-laterals are largest, the fore-centrals smallest; the interval between the hind-centrals is upwards of double that between each and the adjacent hind-lateral eye; and the interval between the fore-centrals is, if anything, rather greater than that between each and the adjacent fore-lateral. The clypeus is low, its height little, if anything, greater than the diameter of the fore-central eyes. The four central eyes form very nearly a square side whose anterior side is shortest.

*Legs* long, 4, 1, 2, 3, apparently laterigrade (though this is partly if not entirely from the distortion of the specimen), tolerably strong, furnished with numerous spines of different lengths and strength, those of the first and second pairs mainly in two parallel rows underneath, five pairs of spines (sessile) beneath the tibiæ and four pairs, more prominent and some stronger, beneath the metatarsi. A scopula beneath the tarsi and metatarsi of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pairs; all end with a small but compact claw-tuft. All the tarsi are short, but of uniform length. The calamistrum is very indistinctly indicated on the metatarsi of the 4th pair. The colour of the legs is similar to that of the cephalothorax, and they are marked rather irregularly with spots and other dark brown markings, those on the femora having a tendency to obscure annulation.

The *palpi* are similar in colour and markings to the legs.

*Falces* strong, straight, a little indistinct backwards, towards the sternum, and of a yellow-brown colour.

*Maxille* and *labium*. These were too much concealed by a contraction over them of the adjacent parts to allow of their special form to be ascertained.

The *sternum* is small, apparently oval, and of pale dull yellowish-brown hue.

*Abdomen* much shrunken, but appeared to be oval; very similar in colour to the cephalothorax, marked with dark brown markings, and forming a pattern of which the following might be traced: a longitudinal short dark central broken band on the fore part, indicated by some pale marginal hairs, some oblique lateral lines on each side, and on the hinder half of the upper side two converging rows of dark spots representing the extremities of some obscure angular lines or chevrons. The under side is similar in general colour to the upper, and is slightly marked with dark brown. The genital aperture is of a very distinct and characteristic form, though much obscured by long hairs; spinners short,

compact, and of ordinary form. *Cribellum* transverse, linear, subdivided, very narrow and indistinct.

An adult female was found among bananas imported from the Canary Islands and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Speyer of Reigate. Unfortunately it had been allowed to get dry and much shrunken before it reached me, and this has rendered its minute description to be to some extent imperfect. Mons. Simon, however, suggests that it is of the species to which I have here relegated it.

*ZOROPSIS MACULOSA*, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 22-24.)

? Adult female, length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines; an immature male nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* longer than broad, truncate before; the lateral margins at the caput moderate. The profile runs in a nearly even and rather descending line from the beginning of the hinder slope (which is rather abrupt) to the ocular area. The height of the clypeus is scarcely more than equal to the diameter of the fore-central eyes. Colour dull yellowish, with two longitudinal indistinct yellow-brown bands, one on each side, leaving a broad central one between them. These bands are chiefly indicated by lines or narrow stripes of yellow-brown converging to the thoracic indentation; there is also a short deep brown or black line on the margins of the thorax opposite to the basal joint of each leg.

*Eyes* in normal position, those of the hinder row largest, the row is strongly curved, the convexity of the curve directed forwards, and the hind-central pair are nearer to each other than each is to the adjacent hind-lateral eye; the hind-laterals are largest; the anterior row is shortest, and curved in a similar direction to the hinder row, but very much less curved. The fore-central eyes are very small, and rather nearer together than to the fore-laterals.

*Legs* moderate in length and strength, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 being very nearly of equal length. They are of a similar colour to the cephalothorax, more or less speckled with small dark and lighter spots, from which on their upper sides spring short fine spines; beneath the metatarsi and tibiae of the first two pairs are two parallel rows of long sessile spines; five pairs of spines beneath the tibiae and four pairs beneath the metatarsi. I could see no trace of the "calamistrum." Tarsi short and ending with a small compact claw-tuft.

*Falces* rather long, strong, straight, tapering; colour yellow-brown.

*Maxille* and *labium* similar in colour to the falces.

*Sternum* oval, pointed behind; pale yellow in colour.

*Abdomen* pale yellow-brown, thinly clothed with short fine hairs, minutely speckled with dark brown or blackish, and with some short black linear markings forming two longitudinal parallel rows in the middle of the fore half of the upper side, and six forming two converging lines on the hinder half to the spinners; each of these linear black spots has a small tuft of pale hairs

outside it, and the minute black specklings form oblique lines on each side, where also are traces of oblique pale lines. Spinners short, compact, inferior pair strongest. *Cribellum* transverse, subdivided, linear, but very indistinct.

It was not quite apparent whether this female was adult, but if so the genital aperture is very simple; if not that would account for the rather larger size of the immature male which accompanied it.

The two examples above referred to were imported from the Canary Islands in packages of bananas, and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Speyer. I am unable to detect the calamistrum in either of the two specimens above mentioned, and the cribellum is very slightly indicated. Both the calamistrum and cribellum are far less developed in some other species of this genus than in other families, and very possibly one or both may, in some instances, be almost if not quite obsolete in some species of the genus.

Fam. THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus TEUTANA Sim.

TEUTANA NOBILIS Thor. (Plate L. figs. 25-28.)

*Lethyphantes nobilis* Thor. Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl. 1875, Bandet 13, no. 5, p. 338.

Adult female, length  $5\frac{2}{3}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* dark reddish brown. Caput in some examples much darker, with a narrow dull pale marginal line or border. The height of the clypeus considerably exceeds half that of the facial space.

*Eyes* subequal, in two transverse lines, forming three well-separated groups. Those of each lateral group, or pair, contiguous and seated on a strongish tubercle. The four central eyes form a square whose posterior side is shortest.

*Legs* moderate in length and strength, 1, 4, 2, 3, of an orange-yellow colour. The fore extremities of the tibiæ are a little suffused with reddish brown, and furnished pretty thickly and uniformly with short fine hairs.

*Palpi* similar to the legs in colour.

*Falces* strong, straight, vertical, conical, and of a deep rich red-brown colour, like that of the cephalothorax.

*Maxille, labium, and sternum* rather lighter coloured than the cephalothorax; the *sternum* longer than broad, rather triangular heart-shaped; covered with numerous minute granulations and short fine dark hairs.

*Abdomen* large, oval, very convex above, of a dull pale yellowish white, the white being occasioned by a more or less dense sprinkling of white cretaceous mottling; on each side of the upper side is a broad longitudinal deep brown or blackish band, the two converging at both the fore and hinder extremities, and each divided transversely into somewhat quadrate but irregular patches; in

some examples these patches run together. The broad pale band between those at the sides is marked more or less with some dark lines and markings. The sides of the abdomen are also marked on the hinder half with dark brown spots, forming more or less distinct oblique lines. The under side of the abdomen has near the middle two short, parallel, broken, dark brown lines. The spinners are normal, short, compact, and of a dull brownish colour. The genital aperture small, but of characteristic form.

Several examples of the female of this fine species were contained among other Spiders imported in packages of bananas from the Canary Islands, and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Speyer. *Steatoda clarkii* Cambr., found many years ago in Devonshire by the late Mr. Hamlet Clark, is of this species (*cf.* Proc. Dorset F. Club, xx. p. 6, sub *Teutana nobilis* Thor.).

TEUTANA GROSSA C. L. Koch.

*Theridion versutum* Bl., 'Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland,' p. 193.

Adult females of this Spider were included among those imported in the packages of bananas from the Canary Islands before referred to. The species has been long known to have occurred in England, and would very probably be met with more frequently on the Devon and Cornwall coasts. It does not appear to be rare in the island of Guernsey, whence I have recently received adult males of it.

#### Fam. GASTERACANTHIDÆ.

##### Genus PASILOBUS Sim.

PASILOBUS INSIGNIS, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 29-31.)

Adult female, length 15.5 mm. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines); length of abdomen 11 mm., width 24 mm.

*Cephalothorax* short, broad; lateral indentations at the caput very strong. Caput broadly truncate before, with strong prominences bearing the central and lateral groups of eyes; height of clypeus equals half that of the facial space; a strongish conical eminence just at the hinder part of the occiput. Surface rather rugose, colour dark yellowish brown.

*Eyes* small, in three widely separated groups, the central four, nearly of equal size, form a rectangle a little longer than broad; those of each lateral pair are very small, contiguous, and not easy to discern.

*Legs* short, moderately strong, not differing greatly in length, 1, 2, 4, 3, furnished with hairs only; the tibiæ of the first and second pairs with a few small prominences, giving them a slightly rugose appearance; colour yellow-brown, very similar to that of the cephalothorax.

*Falces* short, powerful, conical, roundly prominent near their base in front. Similar to the legs in colour.



*Abdomen* rather more than twice as broad as long, of a somewhat transverse oblong form; its fore margin strongly emarginate; its upper margin is surrounded with tubercular conical or subconical prominences of different sizes, all, excepting those on the hinder margin, more or less confluent, the largest are on the lateral margins; the upper surface also has other similar prominences symmetrically disposed. There are also on the upper side numerous orange-red round sigillæ, each with a dark blackish or deep red-brown pupil; these sigillæ form a submarginal border and a symmetrical pattern in the middle; a small symmetrical pattern of minute roundish cream-yellow spots of different sizes and margined narrowly with black occupies the centre of all. The whole upper surface is dull yellowish, with a large very irregular jet-black patch on each side of the hinder part, which does not, however, obscure the orange-red sigillæ. The under side is dark yellow-brown on the hinder half, the anterior portion being black covered with small yellow irregular spots and scratch-like markings. The genital aperture is of simple but characteristic form. Spinners short, compact, situated within a circular slightly raised rim.

*Sternum* shield-shaped, longer than broad, with eminences opposite to the insertion of the legs. Colour dark reddish yellow-brown.

Received from Old Calabar, whence it was kindly sent to me by Mr. Holland, of the Botanic Gardens, Old Calabar.

Fam. THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS Walck. (ad partem).

THOMISUS MALEVOLUS, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 32-34.)

Adult female, length 9.05 mm.

General colour pale yellow with white markings and mottlings.

The *cephalothorax* has on each side a broad longitudinal band throughout its length of yellow-brown; the caput, which has the usual horned shape above, is rather symmetrically streaked with lines of white granulosities and suffused with white at the occiput behind the eyes; and the ocular area is white, margined with a strong black line, forming a large triangle, whose apex (in front) forms an acute angle almost touching the lower margin of the clypeus. This triangle is subdivided by two short curved black lines, running through the fore-central eyes and uniting at the middle of the hinder side of the triangle, which runs to the extremity of each horn. The height of the clypeus equals half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are small, widely spread, occupying the whole width of the black triangle above described. Those of the fore-central pair are nearer together than to the fore-laterals, while those of the hind-central pair are rather further apart than from the hind-laterals; these last are placed beneath the tips of the horns of the caput, and are not easy to be seen.

*Legs* strong, 1, 2, 4, 3, pale yellow, mottled more or less in front with white; each of the femora of the first pair has in front a conspicuous black spot, margined with white, and two other similar spots (of which one is large and oval) on the front of the tibiæ. The tibiæ also of the second pair are similarly marked. Beneath the metatarsi of the first and second pairs is a double (parallel) row of short spines in 6 or 7 pairs. The fore extremity of the tarsi and metatarsi of the two pairs is suffused with yellow-brown.

*Falces* pale yellow, much suffused with white in front.

*Abdomen* much broader behind, where on each side is an obtuse subconical prominence; colour whitish, a little suffused with pale yellow-brown at the middle of the upper side in front, and on the sides in front are numerous minute granulosities. A short yellow-brown streak runs from the summit of each abdominal prominence inwards, and the hinder part of the abdomen is strongly and transversely rugulose. The genital aperture is of simple form, but characteristic.

This Spider is closely allied to *Thomisus anthobius* Pocock, but appears to differ from it in the position of the triangle on the ocular area, the markings of the cephalothorax and abdomen, the spotted legs of the first two pairs, and the form of the genital aperture. It is also much smaller than *T. anthobius*.

*Hab.* Cape Colony; received through Mr. T. Hancock.

#### Genus PHILODROMUS Walck.

PHILODROMUS PUNCTIGERUS, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 35-37.)

Adult female, length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Cephalothorax* moderately convex above, though of a flattened form, pale yellow-brown, with a broad submarginal darker band on each side; margins white. Ocular area marked with white, of which colour some fine streaks run backwards just between and behind the hind-central eyes; behind this at the hinder part of the caput and just in front of the thoracic indentation is a somewhat crescent-shaped white marking, whose convexity is directed backwards (in the male this marking is of a subangular form). The height of the clypeus is a little less than half that of the facial space.

The *eyes* are small, normal; those of the hind-central pair are further from each other than from the hind-laterals; those of the anterior row also show the same relative position.

The *legs* are long, slender, second pair longest; all furnished with fine black spines and short fine hairs; they are pale yellow, minutely speckled with dark brownish.

*Falces, maxilla, and labium* pale yellow-brown.

*Sternum* pale yellow.

*Abdomen* broader behind, where it is pointed, than before, where it is truncate; it is somewhat rugulose longitudinally; its colour is pale brownish, ringed with white and thickly covered with

minute dark specks. The middle of the upper side shows the ordinary four impressed spots in a quadrangle longer than broad, and whose fore side is shorter than the hinder side. Between these spots and the spinners are several slender, broken, angular lines or chevrons, formed by some of the dark specks mentioned above. In an immature female there appeared something of a more or less regular whitish pattern along the middle of the upper side, with yellow-brown lateral spots and markings. Probably this pattern would become more definite in a series of examples. The underside is of a pale, dull whitish hue. The genital aperture is small, but characteristic.

An *adult male* measured a little over 2 lines in length. The cephalothorax of this sex is flatter and the abdomen is more rugulose, but in general colours, markings, and other respects it closely resembles the female; its legs, however, are much longer.

*Palpi* similar to the legs in colour. Cubital and radial joints equal in length; the latter has a very small pointed apophysis at its fore extremity outside; the digital joint is very narrow, scarcely broader than the radial. The palpal organs very simple and inconspicuous.

An adult male and female and an immature female were found among bananas imported from the Canary Islands, and kindly sent to me by Mr. H. Speyer.

#### Fam. PISAURIDÆ.

#### Genus EUPROSTHENOPS Pocock.

(This generic name was substituted in 1897 by Pocock for *Podopthalma* De Brito Capello, preocc., 1866.)

EUPROSTHENOPS PROSPICIENS, sp. n. (Plate L. figs. 38-40.)

Adult male, length 7 lines.

*Cephalothorax* longer than broad; lateral marginal impressions at caput strong, lower corners of caput produced into two strongish obtuse prominences, each bearing an eye. Cephalothorax rather flattened, the caput and thorax being on the same level; the fore part of the caput sloping forwards to the prominent corners; the normal grooves and indentations are strong; colour yellow-brown, narrowly margined with black, and with a broad dark yellow-brown longitudinal band on each side of the median line, and a narrower lateral band between it and each lateral margin, more or less densely clothed with short adpressed white hairs, which also run more or less through to the corner prominences; these last are strongly margined with deep reddish brown on their inner sides.

*Eyes* in two groups: four behind form a large quadrangle, the anterior side of which is much the shortest, and four in front (of which the two anterior ones are very wide apart at the extremities of the corner prominences) of the caput, and the posterior ones near together in front of the fore eyes of the hinder group.

All are small, those forming the hinder side of the front quadrangle smallest.

The *legs* were too much damaged (in fact, only one of the first pair was intact) to admit of any proper description; their relative length apparently 1, 2, 4, 3. They are long and slender, of a dark yellow-brown colour, and showed signs of having been furnished with long fine spines.

*Palpi* moderately long, dark yellow-brown, furnished on some or all of the joints with short white hairs or pubescence; but this had been much rubbed off. Cubital and radial joints short, the latter a little the longer, and with a short, tapering, slightly curved apophysis at its extremity on the outer side; the digital joint large, oval, with its fore extremity produced in a long, pointed, finger-like form, its whole length equal to that of the humeral joint; palpal organs simple, consisting of several corneous lobes, with a small, rather curved, pointed, black spine at their extremity in front.

*Falces* strong, straight, vertical, yellow-brown, with a broad, dark, longitudinal stripe on each side in front.

*Maxillæ* and *labium* black-brown, with pale, dull, yellowish extremities.

*Sternum* somewhat ovato-quadrangle, its hinder extremity ending in a small abrupt point. Colour yellow-brown, with an obscure, central, longitudinal, blackish diffused stripe.

*Abdomen* long, narrow, rather tapering to spinners; yellow-brown, with a pointed spear-shaped, longitudinal, blackish central marking at its fore extremity on the upper side, edged with a pale yellowish line; sides dark black-brown, and on the under side is a longitudinal tapering band from the fore end to the spinners, edged with a fine pale line. Spinners short, convergent, the inferior pair much the strongest.

It is very probable that other parts of this Spider, as well as those noted above, were furnished with white hairs or hairy pubescence; but the bad condition of the specimen described did not permit of any exact description.

A single example was kindly sent to me by Mr. W. Falconer, of Slaithwaite near Huddersfield, having been received by him from Mashonaland, South Africa. It is nearly allied to—but quite, I think, distinct from—*E. elliottii* Cambr. (from East Central India). It is also distinct from the type species described by De Brito Capello (*E. bayoneanus*) as well as from *E. australis* Sim. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlii. p. 12 (1898), S.E. Africa).

*List of Species above noted and described.*

*Pachylomerus edificatorius* Westwood, p. 818, Pl. L. figs. 1–6.

Lagos, Portugal.

*Platyoides separata*, sp. n., p. 819, Pl. L. figs. 7–12. Cape Colony.

*Platyoides simonii*, sp. n., p. 820, Pl. L. figs. 13–17. Cape Colony.

- Zoropsis rufipes* Lucas, p. 820, Pl. L. figs. 18-21. Canary Islands.  
*Zoropsis maculosa*, sp. n., p. 822, Pl. L. figs. 22-24. Canary Islands.  
*Teutana nobilis* Thor., p. 823, Pl. L. figs. 25-28. Canary Islands.  
*Teutana grossa* C. L. Koch, p. 824. Canary Islands.  
*Pasilobus insignis*, sp. n., p. 824, Pl. L. figs. 29-31. Old Calabar.  
*Thomisus malevolus*, sp. n., p. 825, Pl. L. figs. 32-34. Cape Colony.  
*Philodromus punctigerus*, sp. n., p. 826, Pl. L. figs. 35-37. Canary Islands.  
*Euprosthonops prospiciens*, sp. n., p. 827, Pl. L. figs. 38-40. Mashonaland, S. Africa.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE L.

- Fig. 1. *Pachylomerus edificatorius* Westw., ♀, enlarged, without legs or palpi. 2. Profile. 3. Eyes from above and behind. 4. Extremity of tarsus of fourth pair of legs, on outer side. 5. Spinners. 6. Tibia of third pair of legs.  
 Fig. 7. *Platygoides separata*, sp. n., ♀, outline, enlarged, without legs or palpi. 8. Eyes from above and behind. 9. Maxille and labium. 10. Genital aperture. 11. Profile outline. 12. Sternum.  
 Fig. 13. *Platygoides simonii*, sp. n., ♂, eyes and falcæ from above and behind. 14. Maxillæ and labium. 15. Left palpus on outer side. 16. Cubital and radial joints of ditto from inner side. 17. Upper side of Spider without legs or palpi; enlarged.  
 Fig. 18. *Zoropsis rufipes* Lucas, ♀, Spider, upper side enlarged. 19. Eyes from above and behind. 20. Genital aperture. 21. Leg of second pair.  
 Fig. 22. *Zoropsis maculosa*, sp. n., ♀, full fig., upper side. 23. Eyes from in front. 24. Genital aperture.  
 Fig. 25. *Teutana nobilis* Thorell, ♀, full fig., upper side. 26. Profile. 27. Eyes from above and behind. 28. Genital aperture.  
 Fig. 29. *Pasilobus insignis*, sp. n., ♀, full fig., upper side. 30. Eyes and caput from above and behind. 31. Genital aperture.  
 Fig. 32. *Thomisus malevolus*, sp. n., ♀, upper side, without legs. 33. Eyes and ocular area from in front. 34. Genital aperture.  
 Fig. 35. *Philodromus punctigerus*, sp. n., ♂, full fig., upper side. 36. Eyes from above and behind. 37. Genital aperture, ♀.  
 Fig. 38. *Euprosthonops prospiciens*, sp. n., ♂, upper side, without legs. 39. Eyes from in front. 40. Left palpus, outer side.

## 2. Descriptions of new Species of South-American Beetles of the Cryptocephaline Division of the Family *Chryso-melideæ*. By the late MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

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Since Suffrian's valuable monograph of South-American *Cryptocephalini* (Linn. Entom. 1863) only single descriptions of some of these immensely numerous insects have appeared. The present paper deals with those species contained in my collection which seem to be undescribed. The genera *Metallactus* and *Griburius* are so difficult to define, however, and show so little stability in their structural characters, that it matters little in which of these genera the species now incorporated are placed.